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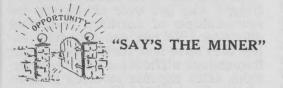
YELLOWKNIFE, N. W. T.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE NOR' WEST MINER

A monthly devoted to Northern Mining Development in the Yellowknife, Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes, Goldfields, Alberta and Northern B.C. Mining districts, also the tourist and big game attractions of Alberta.

Correspondence solicited from all interested. Subscription, \$2.00 a year, Post free. Advertising Rates on application. Office of Publication, 201 Bank of Toronto Bldg, Edmonton, Alberta. Phone 24523.



Those who can truly measure human life know that its greatest values lie not in getting things but in giving them; not in seeking favors, but in doing them. Many of us take too freely for self without repayment in the coin of service to others.

* * *

Arrangements to step up the capacity of the new gold milling plant at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's "Con" property in the Yellowknife area from 100 tons to 150 tons daily have been reported to the Department of Mines and Resources by the Mining Recorder stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T. At present the mill is working twenty-four hours daily and handles ore from both the "Con" and the nearby Rycon mine. The Rycon mine is also operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., and work is now proceeding to connect these two mines at the 500foot level at some future date. The process used in the mill is the straight

continuous cyanidation method of extraction. A clean-up is made approximately every two weeks and a gold brick poured from the refinery. Crushing yields a product of 65 per cent through 200 mesh screen and the extraction amounts to 95 per cent. The first gold brick, weighing 72¹/₂ pounds, was poured early in September, and marked the start of commercial gold production in the Northwest Territories.

At last even the Journal has discovered that the best and most feasible route for that Alaska U. S. Highway should be through Edmonton and Alberta. Good for you "Oh Journal" in that you are waking up to the fact that "Liberal Patullo of British Columbia" is doing his best to get the U. S. Alaska Highway located in British Columbia, instead of across the Prairie Provinces the most logical, feasible, and economical route.

Let us hope that the Journal's action may also arouse the enthusiasm of our Alberta Motor Association, our various chambers of commerce and other organizations across the Prairies. Edmonton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary will all profit if the U. S. Alaska Highway is located across the middle west.



FREIGHT TO THE NORTH

Mining companies have been appealing for cheaper freight rates to the North. Transportation companies have endeavoured to give them cheaper service, but, whilst lower costs are desirable there is also a responsibility on mining companies and others to help get lower rates. After some 200 years of northern water navigation, companies, especially the Hudson Bay Co. know how impossible it is to get freight at lower costs into the North after the period of high water is gone. Therefore, in the first place transportation companies should have equipment capable of moving every pound of freight north during the high water season. They have it. Mining companies and others should see that freight is at Waterways in time to catch this movement and not expect transportation companies to do the impossible. They have done it in the past and wound up invariably with tremendous losses.

The solution is simple. A dead line should be established and all freight moving North, after the 15th August should be penalized with double or treble freight rates.

In that event, there would be no need for worry by the transportation companies; no useless expenditure of public funds to cure an impossible situation and mining companies and others would have only themselves to blame if freight did not get in on time.

FREIGHT TIE UP COMPELS CHANGE OF PLANS

According to advices received, some 20,000 tons of northern freight was

never shipped this year down the river owing to low water difficulties on the Athabasca.

With only ten inches of water in the channel on the Athabasca delta some seventeen boats were tied up and much trouble was experienced in getting some 700 tons of necessary freight across the sandbars. The fact that this freight was got over shows the resourcefulness of northern freighting operators. No one can visualize, unless they have seen for themselves, the tremendous difficulties and the enormous extra expense incurred in overcoming these difficulties.

It is stated that both the mining companies and the transportation companies are seriously considering using tractor trains to move freight into the mines this coming winter.

CAIRN MARKS METHYE PORTAGE

A cairn at Fort McMurray, commemorating the historical events associated with the Methye Portage has been recently put in place with Judge F. W. Howay presiding. He was accompanied by H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator for the North West Territories and J. D. Noel, Dominion Telegraph Inspector. This cairn seeks to establish the fact that the earliest trade route between Eastward and Northern flowing waters followed the Clearwater River and the Methye Portage. It was discovered in 1778 by Peter Pond and used continuously for more than a century by fur traders and explorers including Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Sir John Franklin and Sir George Simpson.

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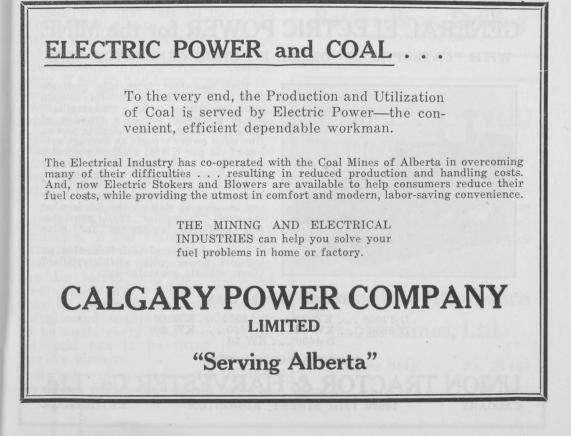
What is this Thing Called "Proration"?

Since last summer when production of crude oil in the Turner Valley began to exceed the capacity of the immediate market to use it, a new word has been gaining increasing currency in Canada. The word is "Proration".

The Oxford Dictionary ignores "Proration" and its related verb, "Prorate." This seems to cast some suspicion upon the acceptability of the words to the purist. However, another dictionary defines "Prorate" as meaning, "To divide or distribute proportionally."

To Canadians, the word "Proration" seems to have a rather wide range of meanings; certainly insofar as it is employed in connection with developments in the Turner Valley. Some seem to think of it as a new development peculiar to Western Canada; others that it signifies a conspiracy against production of oil in Canada; others, that it is a plan to advance one interest at the expense of some other interests; still others, that it denotes some unnecessary encumbrance fastened by custom upon a growing industry for no clear or useful purpose. Actually "Proration" which has been applied extensively in oil fields during recent years, means exactly what the dictionary definition given above indicates. It means to share proportionally the available market for oil among all the producers in the field.

Following the completion of the discovery well on the west flank of the Turner Valley structure in June of 1936, there was a great acceleration in drilling activity and subsequently the Valley was capable of producing more crude oil than could be used. Simultaneously, Imperial Oil took three steps to meet the situation. It arranged to increase the pipe line capacity, it discontinued its commitments in Montana for the crude oil which previously had been supplied to its Prairie refineries, and it initiated steps



to expand the territory served by Turner Valley oil.

But another step was desirable in the interest of continued development in the field. Conceivably, the Company might have said that as the total production was in excess of what could be transported and sold it would for the time being at any event take the production of its own subsidiaries to market and let the other producers solve their own problems. Instead, to ensure a fair deal for all, and to promote a continued, orderly development, it prorated its takings among all the producers.

To explain clearly how a proration schedule is worked out, we'll take as an example an imaginary oil field in which there are four separately-owned producing wells and we'll assume that each well has a potential production as follows:

> Well A—810 barrels daily Well B—330 barrels daily Well C—420 barrels daily Well D—540 barrels daily

Total 2100 barrels daily Now assume that the available market for the oil produced in this field is 700 barrels daily. 700 is one-third of the potential production. Consequently the fair way to give each well owner his share of the market is to take one-third of the potential production from each. This means that the wells will share the market as follows:

Well	A-270	barrels	daily
Well	B-110	barrels	daily
Well	C-140	barrels	daily
	D-180		

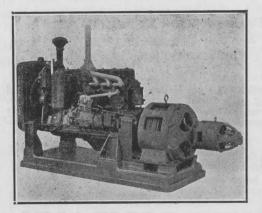
Total 700 barrels daily

That is how proration works in the Turner Valley. The Alberta Government establishes the potential output of each well by having its own engineers make the tests at the wells. The capacity of the market to consume oil is known and so by a simple bit of arithmetic the allowable production from each well is arrived at.

There is nothing sinister, mysterious or novel about it. It is the same principle that would apply in the event of famine. The available food would be prorated to the people in need of it; only in that case we would be dealing

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And this typical "Caterpillar" Diesel low-cost of operation plus dependability and stamina to stay on the job is what has made "Caterpillar" Diesel generator sets preferred equipment for mine power.

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UNION TRACTOR & HARVESTER Co., Ltd. CALGARY 10626 101st STREET, EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE with a problem arising out of scarcity, while in the oil business, proration is enforced to solve a problem arising out of surplus.

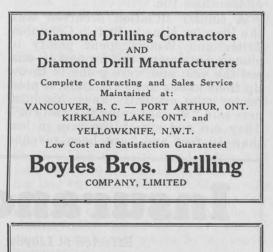
As production in the Turner Valley has increased and as market requirements have fluctuated, the proration figure has, of necessity, been revised from time to time; but the fact remains that every producer who has been agreeable to equitable treatment for other producers has been in a position to get his fair share of whatever market could be developed.

Critisism of proration in the Turner Valley has been current from time to time but it is accurate to say that it has not been circulated by those who are conversant with the situation nor has it been instigated by any who are agreeable to recognizing the practice of equity in connection with their operations.

When the Tariff Board sat in Calgary in January last to study the Turner Valley situation, one producer complained that he had a large quantity of oil in storage and that he could not arrange with the Royalite Oil Co. to take it. When he was questioned it transpired that this oil had been produced at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate at which he would have produced if he had conformed with the proration schedule then in effect. Accordingly, if his oil had been accepted for movement through the pipe line he would not have been in an equitable position with regard to other producers. To move this oil would have penalized others who had been willing to flow their wells at a rate which would give everyone a just share of the market.

To sum up, proration is an equitable method of sharing whatever market is available. It has nothing to do with extension of markets, which is an entirely different problem and which can be solved only by continued co-operation over a period sufficiently long to permit of the enormous and complicated readjustment which has to be made every time a new major oil field has to be fitted into the world's picture.

A review of development in the Valley shows that proration has been orderly and that the producer has continuously received a price adequate to finance further effort in order to delimit the field. At the same time the benefit of reduced prices for products has been extended over the Prairie area, contrasting most pleasingly with the chaotic conditions which have arisen time and time again in the United States and which, by driving the price of oil down to distress levels. have resulted in heavy financial losses for all interests involved, and in ruin for many. These chaotic conditions were corrected by proration and it is proration which has in the past few years prevented their recurrence.



IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

In view of the active development going on in the mining North, why not enquire concerning the well located properties in the Goldfields district.

Edmonton Athabasca Gold Mines, Ltd.

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Ph. 21484

OUTPOST ISLAND

"We have \$125,000 profit on ore we have already on the dump," stated Martin Shunsby who was the original staker of Outpost Island with Don Brady. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that notwithstanding the Timmins fiasco, Outpost Island is a mine.

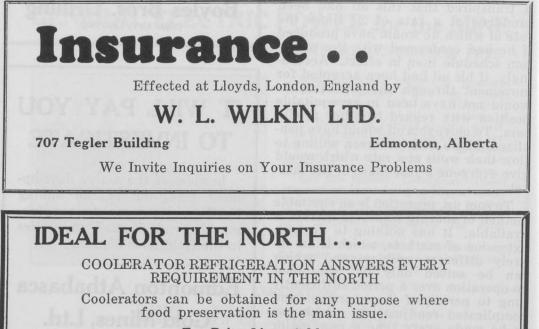
A. E. Kipps, mining engineer, on a visit to Outpost Island pointed out where future operations should be started to contact the vein. This is less than 200 yards from where Timmins and his crowd did work which resulted, first in listing the stock of Slave Lake Gold Mines on the Toronto exchange and then watching it go from around \$3.80 to the present level of less than 10c.

A similar situation occurred with the Premier Mine in British Columbia. Trites and Woods spent plenty of money developing the property—missed the vein and were going to throw up their hands until Pat Daly, a prospector who evidently knew his business said "We are going to cross cut", They did and struck the vein in less than 10 feet and have been revenue producing ever since. We suggest to all local holders of Slave Lake Gold Mines stock "Hang on to it". Eastern interests considered it worth \$10 a share at one time. There is no reason, provided Kipps is right, that it will not be worth that amount. So stay with it.

YELLOWKNIFE COSTS

We have before us an invoice for some \$310 worth of goods purchased at the Yellowknife last spring. We took the trouble to get an Edmonton quotation on the list as rendered in the invoice and find that the actual retail cost of these goods F.O.B. Edmonton would be approximately \$164. to which should be added freight Edmonton to Yellowknife \$62.00 making a total cost of \$226.

It should be borne in mind that the Edmonton price includes the ordinary retailers profit, but the profit demand on the Yellowknife invoice shows an added profit of 33 per cent. Therefore if it is understood that the retail profit in Edmonton is at least 30 per cent, the Yellowknife profit is at least 63 per cent, which is outrageous.



For Price List—Address

ARCTIC ICE COMPANY LIMITED

Consolidated Smelters' Housing Program

By C. W. Guillaume

(Reprinted from Industrial Canada)

In 1920 the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada Limited realized the necessity of a plan to assist workmen in acquiring their own homes. We have always considered this an important feature in our industrial relations program along with insurance, hospitalization, pensions, etc., and we might add that it has been an unqualified success from all points of view. The plan, operative since 19-20, in its essentials, is as follows:

An employee can arrange to have a house built according to his own plan on a site chosen by himself, both plan and site having to meet with the Company's approval. This was done in the interest of security for the investment, and to protect the employee against making an improvident deal.

The employee must deposit 10 per cent of the total cost of land and building. The balance is paid as a mortgage, spread over ten years on an annuity plan, interest being 5 per cent. His payments amount to \$10.61 per month per \$1,000 advanced, which compares favourably with current rents.

This plan is still in operation, quite aside from the construction plan for this year, and to date this company has advanced \$2,835,000 to this end.

Now, as to the details of our construction programme for this year. First, it is necessary to explain that the expansion of the company's operations and the sharing of work by our men has intensified a persistent housing shortage in this neighbourhood, a very important point in the following plan, which was developed at the request of, and with, the co-operation of our men.

During and subsequent to the depression years the unselfish spirit prevalent here has been the means of retaining or providing work for 1,000 extra men. This was done by reducing the regular working time by 25 per cent which resulted in correspondingly reduced incomes and in turn made it difficult for a great many to accumulate the 10 per cent payment that was necessary under the plan outlined before. Also the standard of variety of dwelling, due to individual choice, was increasing the costs of building beyond the extent where a fair return could be received on the investment. To overcome the difficulty of the 10 per cent payment it is, under this plan, suspended, and in its stead the purchaser is given 12 months to provide an equivalent sum, during which time he will occupy the house under lease with the option to purchase it as soon as 12 payments or the equivalent have been made. The property is then deeded to him and the regular mortgage terms applied.

It was also felt that by restricting the choice of the houses to one of a fixed number of designs the difficulties of standards and costs would be eliminated and greater value would be given the purchaser.

A site was chosen by the company just outside the limits of the city of Trail, which was sub-divided into 318 lots, 50 x 100 ft., streets and lanes being laid out to the best advantage, also water, electric power and sewage facilities, the costs of which could be included in the cost of the lots or spread over a number of years by a district organization.

Four floor plans were designed, embodying the modern improvements that could be considered in houses of this price class. In reality there are eight plans, some being "right," others "left-handed." Briefly they are of the bungalow type $(1\frac{1}{2}$ storeys) with two or three rooms—kitchen and bathroom on the ground floor, two partially finished rooms on the upper floor and full concrete basement with hotair furnace installed. Exteriors are finished in a variety of ways to avoid the sameness that often spoils a scheme of this nature.

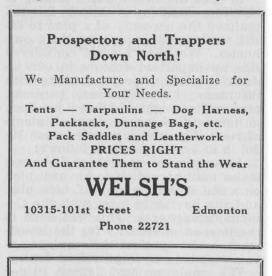
For this year the company have decided to erect 150 houses on the site just described, and 30 more on a simular site at Kimberley, the home of the Sullivan mine and concentrator.

Applications for homes far outnumber the houses available this year but they (the applications) were reduced this year to the above figures. Bids disclosed the fact that a considerable saving is effected by a plan of this nature, in addition to which the landscape (grading, etc.) is taken care of, a factor also increasing the value of the units therein. Final figures are not yet available but the approximate cost of an improved lot and dwelling is \$2,400, which will be leased to the eventual owner at \$30 a month for 12 months. At the expiration of this time the property will be deeded over to the holder, who will be given credit for all of the \$360 paid under the lease, less interest, taxes, fire insurance, etc., leaving a balance of approximately \$200. At this stage our standard mortgage terms will apply and under this plan it is expected that the balance will be spread over 11 years with monthly payments between \$21 and \$22.

While the plan is quite a departure from the customary purchase plan, no fears are felt for its success, by reason of the fact that there is a general shortage of accommodation and also to the fact that the value obtained is so much greater by the mass production scheme than by the individual contracts.

POOLE CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. GETS CONTRACT.

The contract for the building of a dam and ditching at Many Lakes in Southern Alberta for the purpose of water conservation in connection with providing duck breeding areas by Ducks Unlimited has been let to the Poole Construction Co. Ltd. of Edmonton. The work entails the expenditure of around \$5,000 and will be completed before the freeze up.



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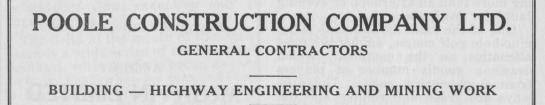
Edmonton has served the North for a century of trading. It knows your requirements and carries full stock to meet the same.

J. W. FRY, Mayor. R. J. GIBB and J. HODGSON, City Commissioners.

NEGUS MINE DEVELOPING FAST

Active development work is continning at several other properties in Yellowknife and vicinity, featured by the increased number of winter camps to be maintained this year. At the property of Negus Mines Limited, which adjoins the Rycon mine, 70 men are employed on construction and development. The foundation for a 50-ton mill is being poured and several buildings have been completed. At the "Lily-Jack" property of the Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company shaft-sinking operations have begun, and this company will also maintain winter camps at Macdonald Lake Murray Lake and Sunset Lake.





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INCREASE IN VISITORS TO ELK ISLAND PARK

Visitors to Elk Island National Park in Alberta during the four-month period ended July totalled 51,113 compared with 40,064 in the corresponding period of a year ago, according to reports received by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. Although known chiefly as a wild life sanctuary, Elk Island National Park has become very popular as a summer resort and recreation area, especially with residents of Edmonton who consider the thirty-mile motor drive nothing more than an afternoon or evening jaunt for fresh air.

One of the main inducements is the nine-hole golf course, among the most attractive on the continent, which draws a goodly number of players from neighbouring points. The fairways are green and rolling, and the greens are smooth, well-kept turf. There are dogs' legs, a water hole, narraw tree-lined fairways that require a fairly straight ball, velvety hills and dales and regulation distances. XMAS CAKES and PASTRY

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Business Manager, Robert Porritt

Mill Manager, Allan MacDonald

HEAD OFFICE AT FORT RESOLUTION, N.W.T.

DREDGING THE ATHABASCA

Two millions of dollars is the cost, in a statement credited to J. A. McKinnon, M. P., which is to be incurred in dredging the Athabasca River. It might be in order to point out that his estimate will fall far short of the actual amount required before the Athabasca River shallows can be eliminated.

It is a matter for comment that officials at Ottawa will not recognize the fact that the Athabasca is a mountain stream, fed by fast receding glaciers and cannot be controlled as to state of flow, excepting only at huge expense.

The delta at the mouth of the Athabasca is a wide series of mudflats and sandbars, when freshets occur, as they do every year, when ice runs and jams in the fall and breaks in the spring, the river makes its own channels, the flats are covered with driftwood logs and floating cake ice and there is hardly any chance of confining it to one channel. Any work such as dyking or levees would stand a good chance of going out with the ice and the work would have to be done all over again.

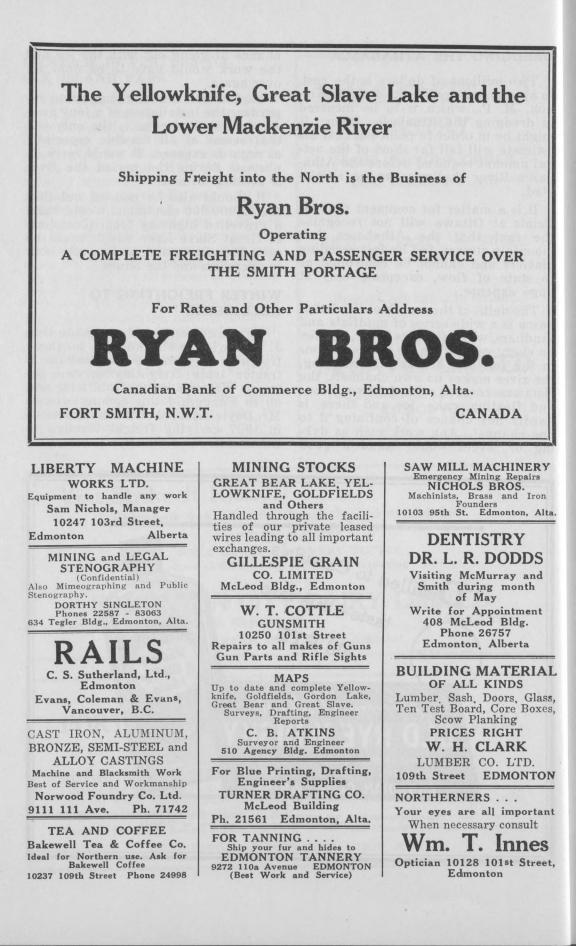
Captain Alexander's suggestion regarding the installation of a long armed clam shell dredge is the only one that seems at all feasible especially as regards expense. It would serve its purpose during the period the river is actually in use.

It should also be pointed out that the \$2,000,000 mentioned would build a gravelled highway from Grimshaw to Great Slave Lake which could be used the year round, at less cost both to operators and the mines.

WINTER FREIGHTING TO GOLDFIELDS

Announcement has been made that J. J. Doyle, well known northern freighter is planning to establish a tractor train freighting service between Waterways and Goldfields and on to Fitzgerald this coming winter. Mr. Doyle established a similar service in 1937 carrying freight through to Goldfields.



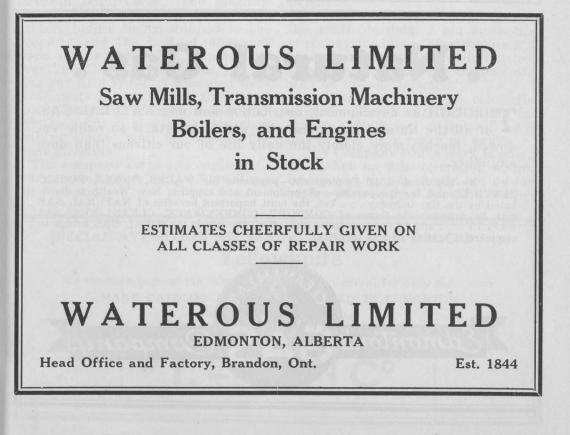




DREDGING CONTRACT LET

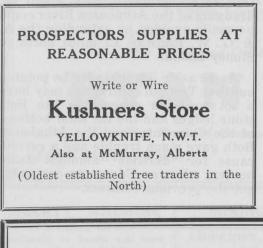
Announcement has been made from Ottawa that the Cummins Construction Co. of Toronto have been awarded a contract amounting to \$125,000 for dredging equipment and a further large expenditure for dredging operation on the Athabasca River between Waterways and Stoney Island. It will be interesting to know exactly what this attempt to "control" the fluctuating waters of the Clearwater and the Athabasca will eventually cost. It might also be worthy of suggestion that such continuous, as it might be, dredging of the Athabasca River could be easily avoided by extending the A. & G. W. Railway 12 miles north to Stoney Island.

As an aside it might also be pointed out that Toronto contractors may have a lot to learn concerning the lime stone ledges and the tar sand bottoms of the Clearwater and the Athabasca Both gave much trouble and a certain cause for "derision" amongst steam boaters when an Edmonton carpenter got the previous contract.



WATERWAYS HOTEL UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

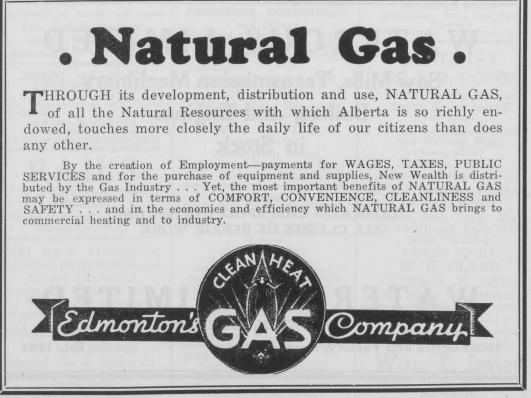
The Waterways Hotel recently remodelled and now fully equipped with first class accommodation and also a beer license is now under new management. The new proprietor and manager is Mr. J. J. Doyle of Waterways and Edmonton. Mr. Doyle is well known in the North having been the pioneer of the Corser-Duncan portage road between Fitzgerald and Smith, which has been operating for some years. Mr. Doyle states he aims



to give northern travellers the best of accommodation and service at the Waterways Hotel. (Advt.)

* * *

Chickens come home to roost in many ways. This time that tough old bird water transportation in the North has been sitting on the top rail, crowing lustily "It can't be done" when seventeen boats are stranded at the mouth of the Athabasca River with 600 tons of freight to go across in 10 inches of water and the long suffering mining people of the North are wait-ing for "Dredging". Looks as if the only dredging they will get this winter will be high priced flour, etc., carefully sifted across at some 45c a lb. by aeroplanes. Never mind, the "snooties" from the mining east have lots of money, but are getting peeved. Even the transportation companies now say. at least some of them, we must have the winter road to Great Slave Lake. They however are more ambitious than most, they say it must be a gravelled highway.



Ram River Oils Ltd. Spud In

With the spudding in recently of the Ram River Oils Limited well at Ram River, another notable achievement has been made towards the oil industry of Alberta.

The well is situated in a picturesque ravine with hills revealing interesting geology towering on either side. It is 44 miles west of Rocky Mountain house, with Phoenix the nearest rail point on the C. N. Rly., Nordegg line.

The Company had first to build a thirteen mile road to the property in order to get machinery and supplies on the ground, including a ferry across the river at Phoenix.

In the presence of a score of Edmonton people the big diamond drill was put into operation by I. B. Howatt, K. C., President and Managing Director of the company, and the company's head driller Frank Salter.

This drill and other equipment is all fully paid for, company officials state, and other finances are available to take care of all operations or unforeseen occurrences. The machine was completely overhauled by the drillers before being shipped to the property and the best of diamonds were selected out of a shipment of over 200 Class A diamonds by the diamond drill setter. These men were given carte blanche to go ahead and do anything they thought necessary to put the outfit in absolutely first class drilling shape, with no interference from directors.

The company owns and controls 1,-600 acres of leases on the Ram River Oil formation. Mr. Russel V. Johnson, Consulting geologist, Calgary, and a recognized authority on oil well location under date July 8th, 1938 states:

"In accordance with your request I have made a location for your No. 1 Well on your Petroleum and Natural Gas lease in the Tawadina and Ram River area."

The site selected was surveyed by Mr. Atkins and is 3870 feet south and 1100 feet west of the north east corner of your lease No. 62335.

The site selected is on the east side and a very short distance away from Tawadina Creek. Topographically, it is located about 75 feet above the bed of this creek on a small bench which with a little road work, will be accessible for the hauling in of equipment.

This well will start in the top of the Devonian series and very near the contact of the Banff Shales with the Devonian Limestone. To test the series which may be oil bearing, I believe that a depth of 3000 feet will be sufficient.

After careful consideration of all the available data, I am more than ever convinced that this structure warrants development and I do not hesitate to recommend the drilling of a well on the site selected."

A favorable feature in connection with the Ram River well is the fact that only 3000 feet or less will be required to drill to reach oil depth.

The Company states work is now to be pushed on drill operation without let up and that it should not be long before the required depth is reached.



at which many geologists besides Mr. Johnson beleive a large body of oil exists.

The address of Ram River Oils Ltd. is 728 Tegler Building, Edmonton.

POURS ANOTHER BRICK

It is stated that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting poured another gold brick for the month of September ber with an approximate value of \$80-000. This means that Yellowknife's first gold mine is now definitely producing around \$70,000 to \$80,000 a month.

BUILDING COSTS AT YELLOWKNIFE

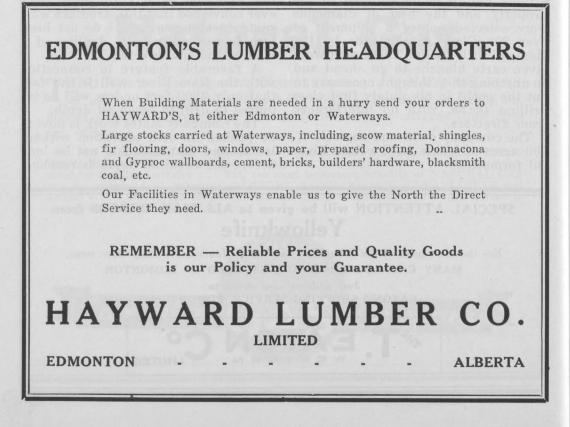
A ten by twelve foot shack with 6 ft. head clearance, rubberoid roof, shiplap floor, double window, door and fittings costs \$150 at Yellowknife, according to E. S. Williams, Yellowknife contractor who has built many buildings at the Yellowknife.

WILL CUT OUT ROAD

The people of the Northern Peace, it is announced are preparing to go ahead in putting a winter tractor trail into shape for use the coming winter in transporting mining freight and other supplies from Grimshaw to Great Slave Lake. A crew of eight men are to be employed in cutting trail necessary to connect up the present winter trail to Upper Hay River Post with the Lake. The work to be done is not heavy, most of the route being through open country. A tractor train is to be put over the route as soon as snow conditions permit.

The work is to be done by volun-tary subscription by people in the Peace. The question of whether either Dominion or Provincial Government aid would be granted is not known. Hitherto both Governments have refused to do anything.

The offices of the Nor' West Miner have been moved to 201 Bank of Toronto Bldg., corner of Jasper and 100a Street. All mail should be addressed to the new address.



RAM RIVER OILS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 728 TEGLER BLDG., EDMONTON

25c Per Share

308, 269 SHARES ALREADY ALLOTED AS AT 6th DAY OCT., 1938

NOW DRILLING

Ram River Oils Limited has acquired, under agreements to sublease property totalling 1600 acres upon the Ram River Anticline, located 11 miles south west of Phoenix on the Red Deer-Nordegg branch of the Canadian National Railway.

ADVANTAGEOUS FEATURES

Crest of anticline is exposed on surface making for possible shallow drilling to the Devonian Limestone.

Large acreage and low capitalization.

No royalties other than the usual Government 10 per cent.

Drill at work in expert hands.

President and Managing Director I. B. HOWATT, K.C.

Consulting Geologist RUSSELL V. JOHNSON, P. E.

To Slaughter 2,000 Buffalo

More than a million pounds of bulfalo meat will be provided this year by the slaughter of 2,000 surplus animals from Canada's great buffalo herds in Buffalo National Park and Elk Island National Park, in Alberta. Once in danger of extinction, the buffalo, thanks to steps taken for their conservation by the Canadian Government, have so increased in numbers that periodic slaughters are necessary to reduce the herds in keeping with the grazing capacity of the parks. The slaughter of the buffalo is carried out under the supervision of a government inspector and strictly humane and up-to-date methods are employed.

The carcasses are prepared for market in modern abattoirs, maintained by the government at the respective parks, and the meat is handled under stringent sanitary conditions and grad-ed according as to quality and age. Only the choicest quality may be of-fered to the fresh meat trade, while the balance is marketed in processed form. Buffalo meat is considered dietetically to be equal to the best domestic cattle, and the steaks can be as tender and succulent as the finest morsels of beef. It has little, if any, of the game-taste associated with other wild animals, and when buffalo steaks or joints are selected with discretion they provide fare fit for the meal of any man.

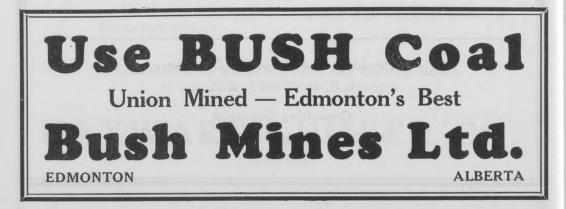
As a result of the annual reductions of Canada's buffalo herds, high quality buffalo skins suitable for the manufacture of coats, motor robes, floor rugs and other articles are again on the market. Due to the improved furdressing methods and the fact that these animals are slaughtered only when the fur is prime, the buffalo products of to-day are held in high regard.

Canada's success in saving the buffalo from extinction has been heralded as one of the outstanding achivements in the history of wild life conservation. More than sixty years ago the buffalo inhabited the western plains of Canada and the United States in countless thousands, but the advance of settlement and the improvidence of hunters brought about one of the greatest slaughters in wild life history, all but wiping out the existence of this most interesting species. In 1907 the Canadian Government purchased a herd of pure-bred buffalo which formed the nucleus of the present herds, and under the sanctuary conditions afforded them in Buffalo and Elk Island National Parks the animals increased so rapidly that various measures to reduce their numbers soon became necessary. (Advt.)



at Reasonable Prices

Write WOODWARDS' for your needs EDMONTON, ALBERTA



A Message From Ducks Unlimited

Through restoration and management our wild duck population can be multiplied. We are counting on 100,-000,000 ducks. Their wings will skywrite a message that is vitally linked with the welfare of all our people; for they will tell that our land is again well watered—and that means that the basis of Western prosperity has been established.

We have changed the face of Nature. We are changing it. We can change it further. We can change it into an aggravated snarl—or (by extending the restoration work now underway) we can change the face of Nature into a smile of plenty. That is the challenge of restoration.

Replace Ruin with Prosperity

We have changed the face of Nature in every development of our Natural resources-in our exploitation of farms, forests, mines, power, water, navigation, fishing, wildlife and recreation. We have turned the sod up-side down; replaced prairie grass (which uses little water) with wheat (which uses 30 tons of water per bushel). We change the forests into some sawlogs and cord-wood-and vast clouds of smoke and expenses of black wastewhich sent spring runoff flooding rivers; and let sun and wind take their toll of evaporation. By fire and ditch (and every day we knew) we have bled our land of water. To change all that—to replace ruin with prosperity that is the challenge of restoration. We changed conditions to favour insects and pests . . . and to handicap useful wildlife (water-fowl and shore birds, for example). To change all that—to control pests; and multiply useful wildlife—is the challenge of restoration.

There have been many great things done in the West; but many of the things we have done we should not have done; and we have left undone some of the things we should have done. These things have depleted our duck population until some spicies face extinction. Ducks Unlimited Keemen report from some neighbouroods "not one duck is hatched now for 500 that used to be," and that: "the ducks are a memory . . . unless we can restore water."

Our orgy of exploitation has done other things. It invited drought; and, when drought came, multiplied its devastating effects; multiplied our suffering; and multiplied the amount needed to assuage that suffering in emergency relief.

Fighting Back at Drought

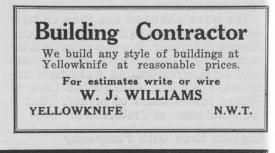
The drought bombarded us with a succession of blistering years. It took quite a long time for us to see what a hammering we were in for; and to get our second wind. We are just now really getting to work—to fight back. Through our departments of Natural Resources — and the PFRA —we are speeding up and expanding the work of restoration. Our ideas of what we can do (and what we must do) are expanding to embrace more resources



more territory. A great movement is taking shape—for the conservation of all our resources in co-ordinated and balanced development for the benefit of all our people. We are beginning to appreciate and accept "The Challenge of Restoration."

Ducks Unlimited is a leading power in the movement for restoration and conservation. Our work centres on restoration of water areas; creating new water areas; and fullest use of all waters. Every item of our Ducks Unlimited progress, without exception, is a vital factor in the whole work of Rebuilding the West. Thousands of sportsmen, naturalists and conservators are throwing their enthusiasm and energy into this work of restoring our wildlife—knowing that it is an essential part of Rebuilding the West.

Chan Yellowknife Gold Mines Co. and Dome Mines Limited will continue operations at Pensive Lake throughout the winter months. Winter camps will also be operated at the Thompson-Lundmark Property at Thompson Lake and at the West-field Mining Co. property at Turnback Lake. Development work is continuing at the Camlaren property at Gordon Lake and arrangements have been completed for the winter hauling of freight from Yellowknife settlement to this property.



A BOOK WORTH READING

THE

PRINCIPLES OF QUICK MONEY MAKING

By KEITH WILLIAMS

Keith Williams, the "Mystery Man" of Finance, recently visited Alberta and proposes to bring in millions of new capital for the development of the natural resources of Alberta.

His book described what he considers as being the first principles of quick money making—All should read it. The Nor' West Miner has secured some 1000 copies of this book and offers it to readers of the Nor' West Miner at an exceptional bargain:—

Nor' West Miner subscription per annum \$2.00 The Principles of Quick Money Making published price\$2.50

Cost.....\$4.50

THE TWO ARE OFFERED BY THE NOR' WEST MINER FOR \$3.00 (Delivered Post Free.)

